warive Respectability hied it betimes to the Tremont Temple, to get its eye on the Abolitioniets, and finish the natter, at once. But others, more practical in one senre, took the view of Beadle Bumble, who when reverses beset him and fortune scowled, walloped the gentlemen sought a solice for their financial grievances by going up to the Tremont Temple to trounce the halfadful of niggers. You can easily conceive that the

assemblinge was curiously made up. As they say of important retitions, the names of one party present probably stood for millions upon millions. Those of the other would have been of little account in State street, or anywhere else. However accustomed the mercentile faction may be to wince before the frown of the South, they cortainly seemed bold enough here, for they were in an undoubted majority, and, moreover, they were sustained in the flesh, as well as in the spirit, by a goodly distribution of coworkers from North etreet, and that muscular neighbor bood. Thus fortified, they exercised their funtatic honor to its fullest bent, now howling like saving Redismites, now fighting like bar-room politicions, now lavishing phrases and epithets which even the elegant utterance of Beacon street could hardly sweeten into decency. It was a wonder how all this ricting, and fisticuffing, and profauity, could come so naturally from the refined and accomplished denizens of the most aristocratic regions known to civilization. A engaged in the frey-bames like Perkins and Amory, at the sound of which second-rate society is apt to flut-ser per rough, and fold in swe its eye-lide -would have sopposed that the roughest blackguards of New-England had here got together for convivial and other demonstrative purposes. It is a somewhat sigsifeent fact, too, that, at the evening meeting in the colored church, where the conservative year-breakers unexpectedly found themselves in the minority, the valor of the morning was newhere to be discerned, and hardly the shadow of a Seurbance was made to appear, notwithstanding the savnge threats that had been floating through the city during the afternoon. But at the Trement Temple meeting the aristocracy were the strong party, and all was easy for them. They began with a show of fair play, which was a pure bit of cowardice, for their real divert it from its original purpose. They elected, lepitiantely enough (the meeting being wholly public), a broker of the most constitutional line for Chairman, who offered some resolutions antagonistic to the sentiperts of those men who had summoned the Convention. This was well enough, but when the debate was called for, no person was listened to who was not ready to support them. Fred Douglass and shere were booted down, and the resolutions were passed without the privilege of discussion, except on one side. Of course, the Garrisonians had to yield, and they did so with more grace than could have been exsected of them. And, setting aside all view as to the gignal intentions of the meeting, and leaving out the mertion of the propriety of holding it at all, I am bound pear that the conduct and temper of the negroes and heir e mienious were throughout incomparably better and more manly than those of their opponents. They existed nothing, except when personally attacked, and the two affrays which occurred, they were not the perresone. And when Doughes did fight, he fought mitter better, on the whole, than any of his well-edumied opponents, and cleared his way throug! the growd that assailed him in a way that Tom Sayers would have taken off his hat in honor to. The Tremont Temple meeting, however, had to be broken up. That was determined upon. The Mayor was appealed to, and, after sundry vacillations, directed that the hall should be cleared by the police. Up to his time, the efforts of the police bad been vigorously up hed to the suppression and extinction of the party The only persons harshly treated were the negroes and their associates-the very ones who had engaged the hall, and were accountable for the payment for its se. Among the myriad weaknessee of the Chief of Police is the strongly marked one that he is a most prince is the strongly market. It was not dreamed in his philosophy that he could hamper the for any conceivable amount. So neither Mr. Fay, for Mr. Howe, nor Mr. Perkins, nor any of their fraemity from North street, over whom they exercised protection, were harmed. It certainly was a little diffeult to understand why Mr. Frank Sauborn, who sertectaly ascerted his right to the chair, should be bagged out by the neck, while Mr. J. Marray Howe the insedently proclaimed his, was sedulously probeted. Or why Mr. Fred Douglass, who fought after seo, while Mr. Thomas H Perkins, who gave provostion, was respectfully smiled upon. You see there's theilliant divinity doth hedge our Beacon lights, before thich the gleans of the guardian stars of order are quite paled. But the meeting was broken up, in spite d the unwillingness of the Trustees and the Superinendent of the Temple, who united in urging Se Mayor to secure and maintain tranquillity,

which might have been done at any time, had any vital atherity on the side of order been displayed. The evening meeting at Mr. Martin's Church was a iferent affide. The building was early filled with fiends of the Garrisonians, and the Deputy Chief of Pelice, into whose hands the power had been yielded, servafter prevented all ingress. An enormous crowd pathered cutside, but, so long as the meeting lasted, was kept in all necessary restraint by the excellent mangement shown by this officer. There was very late disturtance within. The savers of the Union tere in the minority, and insuffected a mournful carebeneze as regarded the destruction of their revered thric. One gentleman was very active in hissing Mr. Phillips, and preclaiming him a liar, but he seemed to he fairly quieted by a colored brother, who see upon him with this threat: "If you don't "sit down, Bill Fay, and shut up, I won't shave you to-morrow." After this, the gentleman had little to sy, from which we may gather that to the average topervative mind a smooth face is dearer than the naterance of the Union. The speeches were not re-tarkable. That of Mr. Phillips was very brilliant, and very violent, and of course very satisfactory to the peater part of those who heard him. The most exthing event of the evening was that which immedi-Mely followed Mr. Phillips's egress, about 9 o'clock. For his own sufety he was conveyed some distance brough a dark and narrow passage, so awkward and bregular is to call up vivid recollections of some of diagnost sold-time remances. Although the crowd ecomparatively small where he emerged, he was at once recognized, and a rush of some bundreds of persons was made toward him. The fact if at Mrs. Child and one other lady were with lim protefly saved his life; for while all sorts of exevations were buried at him, remonstrances in behalf of to ladies were equally loud. For a few minutes it koked as if that martyrdom which has often been Breatened was about to befull him. The mob which Permed about him as he descended the steps of the Common was evidently hungry enough for some kind Wviclence. But the half score of friends near him hed an ugly look of resolution about them that kept to use thate from venturing beyond wordy expression I their feelings. It was ultogether an edifying specbele, this wolfish and cowardly hunting of a man exce Boston Common. At Mr. Phillips's house, a hat concentration of vocal venom was let off; but the ting had become ridiculous by that time, and nobody

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special needing of the town who had at 5 p. m. resterday; Mr. Gener in the chair.

A resolution was submitted directing the Croton Aqueduct Beard to reopen the Corporation wells, and place pumps in them, and the Chief Engineer of the lire Department to place suction pipes on the firence of the fire department to place suction pipes on the fire engines. The recent breakage of the Croton main is little avenue formed it e basis for presenting the resolution. Referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Department.
The Joint Committee on the reception of the Great

The Joint Committee on the reception of the Great Eastern sent in their report in favor of paying \$5,5598. Eastern sent in their report in favor of paying \$5,5598. Eastern sent in their reception of the steamship bloot of the expenses was incurred for drudging the slips foot of Hammond and adjacent streets, where the vessel lay. Laid over.

A resolution was concurred in giving permission to the "Hydrogensted Fuel Company of the City of New-York" to lay pipes for conducting hydrogensted fuel and other heating agents through the streets, whereas, homes, alleys, squares, and other public flaces of the city for thirty years. The said conductors to be laid under direction of the Street Commissioners.

The Board adjourned to pext Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board held a regular neeting 1 st evening. In the absence of the President, Mr. PRELEY was called

to the chair.

A report was adopted, concurring to advertise for proposite for a new rouse for the use of Hose Co., No. 41. o. 41. The Board concurred to increase the salaries of the

The Board concurred to increase the earness of the General Clerks in the Street Commissioner's office, as follows: First General Clerk, to \$2,000 per annum; Second General Clerk, to \$1,500; and the Taird, Fourth and Fifth General Clerks, to \$1,200.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen appropriating \$500 to the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councillates, for services as Health Commissioners

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

CONNECTION.-In our report of the Board of Councilmen yearday we erroneously printed Mr. Ira A. Allen, Alderman elect. terday we erroneously printed Mr. Ira A. Allen, Adderman elect, as voting for the appeintment of the twenty-two Andstant Health Wardens. The fact is that Mr. Allen voted is the acquire, and that Sir. Alexander is. Shaw, whom we reported as voting in the negative, voted in the affirmative.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday, hir. DUTCHER in the chair.

Mr. TWEED offered a resolution directing the Committee on Courte and Police to confer with the Committees on hearing and Supplies of the Board of Allerman and Councilmen as to a site for a building for County Courts. Adopted.

The Police Commissioners sent in a communication

king for an increase of the police force.
The Controller sent in the following weakly state-

The Bound ordered the payment of a bill of \$250 fo n noting a semken schooler, incurred by the Pd's Connick ters, and after routine business adjourned to Tuesday next at 3 p. m.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

This Board uset at its Headquarters, No. 1 Bond street, yesterday afternoon, President DEAFER in the chair, and all the members present. After the reading and approval of the minutes, and the disposition of a large number of communications, the Committee of the Wicle presented a lengthy report, from which we nake the following abstracts: From the 22d November to the lat of December, inclusive, 363 persons, males and females, have been transferred to the Work-House and females, tave been transferred to the Work-House on blackwell's Island as vagrants and disorderly persons. Of this number, 152 were under and 21 females; 152 had been previously committed twice, 43 three times, 26 over times, 26 have times, 26 into time, 26 have times, 36 six times, 18 twenty times, 14 thirty times, 5 thly times, 15 mily times, and 1 one handred times. The contract for pinnium of the City Prison was awarded to N. O. Cerary, at 2 tile.

Liketon Borphick—A report is presented from the Warden in record to the hot and only water arrangements about the mouse

er; resident of the Board, under instructions from the Com-

insure junctuality and attendance.

ab. Every facility to be given to the transfer from one insti-

set units. me to consider them and a Committee of Docto ed to visit the Island. They have not yet reports

tenant of their invescipations.

Leantre Arylam.—The Resident Physician has been directed tractic Arylam.—The Resident Physician has been directed tractic the Common moners in detail any discovery which he is make tenantee to the ability of the relative and friends of a lamites of the instruction to pay for the board and medical atare of the patients.

this take been given that all pend abortor work at in it methtic is be disjected with except a foreman, can and printer at the Lodge Lunstic Asylam, Island Hospi leve Hospital and Work-House. The above, with two tracers, and two blackens he, constitute all the pai-quired during the present season outside of the regula he report was adopted.

Le weekly state bent is as for Non-ter is maining Nov. 28, 182 Actual ted since	O T.190
Total	1,272
Number remaining Dec. 1,	rth District Prison 4 ad Hospital f'in Work- mer 233

mail-) or Leepital. 2: olored Home.
sa dail's Island
arcall's Island Hospital. 2: hidren at Nurse.
ity Prizet. 28
ity Prizet. 28
ity Listact Fries n. 2
ity Listact Fries n. 2
ity Listact Fries n. 2 REPORT OF THE DISPESSARIES OF the City of New

Terk for the month of November, 1800:

D. N. 190 P. D. 190 P. 190

Euring the month of November, as show 2,700 2,700 19,803. Euring the month of November, as show shown, modesal and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuously to 9,000 persons. The principal causes of death wore concentration, marsanus, and script fever. The prevailing discusses the by affected the respiratory dystem. Among the most important were brenchittis, posumently, recurrently, and small pox. GREMAN THINKS AND RECEIVERS.—Detectives

GREMAN THIKVES AND RECKIVERS,—Detectives the name and McGord on Wednesday arrested Onto Hanaman, a lerk in the store of Martin Fox. No. 53 Vesey street, charged it Laving stoicu \$200 worth of goods from his camployer. Insuran acknowledged the theft, and said he had disposed of legrods to Arthur Changling, a cloth in the employ of Mesors, finater & holm, also meschants in Vesey street. Hanaman so stated that Gasgling had robbed his displayer of \$250 orth of goods. Gespling was then arrested, when it appeared at he had disposed of a portion of the goods to Heinia & Rosenich to Charles Guest, a tailor in Chrystie street. All those childrals were arrested for receiving stolen goods. On being had before Justice Reily the prisoners were held for camminate.

by the midnight manifing of the negroes, and the braking of their windows, you have already been binking of their windows, you have already been bid on the body of William Marrow, a native of tracking of their windows, you have already been bid on the body of William Marrow, a native of tracking of their windows and the cowardice which that is not the body of William Marrow, a native of tracking of the final demonstrations were a splendid bid in the state of the meaning and the cowardice which the state of the meaning and the state of the state

reject entire:

"This Nyuod is one of thirty-three, which compose the Old School Presbyterian Church is this country. From our brethren of the whole church, annually assembled, we have recovered nothing but justice and courtey. The set of 1813 was adopted by the route of that day as well as by the North, and has also been virtually rescined.

"Our Jeneral Assembly in 1845, at Cincinnati, took settlen with unfrest entire unadantly, which has been acceptable to the routh, insertuch as it declared that they had no authority to usake any laws on the supject of Slavery, not found in the Word of God, and which has resulted in a harmony of our whole church on this subject, nubroken in the least degree, to the consecutifity.

make any laws on the empect of Slavery, not found in the word of God, and which has resulted in a harmony of our whole church on this subject, unbroken in the least degree, to the present time.

"It is not for us, then, to Inaugurete as a Synod, any morement toward a separation from the Northern branch of our church. This is not the time for such a novement, which would be in advance of the act in of the State. Nor are we the proper body to take such a sep. It can only begin in the Church Seison, where Presbyterian sovereignty lies, and must losue forth through the Irrebyteriae.

"Withregard to the political duties of our churchease composed of citizates of this common wealth, the Synod of South Garoliae in the reals of this common wealth, the Synod of South Garoliae in the sale of citizates of this common wealth, the Synod of South Garoliae in the sale of this tors, and the contributed periases, more tann any other cause to insisten has been frought with evil for many years to are country, and has contributed periases, more tann any other cause to bring the bad example so other set us by exclessisated bodies to the North. Fut there is now a grave and solemn question as fore the people of this State, affecting its very life and being as a State, and that question, of course, has the religious aspects and relators, upon which this body is perfectly composent to speek, and if its deliverance therefore should have a positical bearing, that is a result for which we cannot be held responsible. "The et involved, at this immediate juncture, a duty to God whe gave us our rights—a duty to our ancestors, whose ulood and acherings preserved them for us a duty to our children, whose previous inheritance we may not waste nor defile—and a duty to cur very shove, when hen het is know them not, nor care for them as we do, would take from our pretection. The Synod has no hearistice, therefore, in expressing the belief that the people of Suth Carolina we now solemnly called on to instante their fee-ohiti may gravelaters, and sta

Charleston Hotel, on Saturday evening, were smorg the most prudent and influential of the city. Mayer Macbeth, who presided, used the

city. Mayor Macbeth, who presided, used the fellewing language:

- It is a fixed fact that South Carolina, in less than a month, will be cut of this I nion. [Applianae.] I congratulate you that everything looks so obserting. We have news from theoretis that the last bottod her emblem with ours sorous the Savannah filter. We have news from Florida that her Governor has said that, as every hazard, the most seven her connection with her faithless not feed rates. Mischappi and Abbamasare ready. And we have bright hopes from the old State of North Carolina. Fellow cities at the abortigance of this country of ours made to worsing the risks et a. I tell you that we, too, have a rising sum to remorate, and that is the rising sum of a Southern Confideracy. (Great cisering.) I think I see the gray of the morning of the rising of that sum. With this union of our slater States, it is certain to size." (Applianae.)

Ccl. Bilbo of Tennessee, in response to the questier, "What will Tennessee do ?" Said:

B. J. Whaley, esq., of Charleston, spoke next.

B. J. Whaley, esq., of Charleston, spoke next. He said:

"I em not one who exults over the destruction of this Government. I rather lament the necessity that impess us to it. It has been a great hepublic—the only one of medern times. It has been the wince and the admiration of statesians. Yet wise men have invariably questioned the permanency, and fortoid its downfall. At the foundation stood the insultance of slavery. Slavery was the collected ne of the hepublic, and in proportion as it satisfies to a set small characteristic and fittelle, so seen began the decay of the common wealth. Universal activate, to be sweatheast the laterative institution in the seath. All the oil sections which may be unged against 1, find it maches show seed in the counteracting influences of Slavery. Thus that which is the strength of the Slave state is the weakness of the irre State, and must sooned or later promptimate the interface to the Northern States.

"I bedieve, fesion without the will, we must have suffering—we must have distinces. We can have patience under suffering—we must have distinces. We can have patience under suffering—we must have distinces. We can have patience under suffering—we must have distinces. We can have patience under suffering—we must have distinces. We can have patience under suffering—we must have distinces. We can have patience under suffering—we must have distinces. We can have patience under suffering—we must have distinces. We can have patience under suffering—we must have distinces. The boun for which we now

the interest of the second of the second of the fitters. I pre-tend not to instell what is or is likely tooks the condition of this base will show enough or within twelve months from the par-cial of the ordinance of second on. I am firmly of the conviction that we are right. Sharing this conviction, I begin within there is a dictairy which shapes our ends, rough new them as we 'n sy.'

" ist us then move on, without looking to the right hand or to
the left - without counting the cost, or colonising the secritor.

J. J. P. Smith spoke to the same effect, and was fellowed by Judge W. A. Pringle, who said that the people of South Carolina had resolved to take their destiny into their own bands.

"I contest," said be, "that I do not satisfact that we are properly altered for a holiday exemption. It may be that we are properly altered for a holiday exemption. It may be that we are tack four and outly through went and privation, and suffering the interest that it is a characteristic of our blood to charge with a clear and although for each yet as there and although for each yet as there may be down and run is the p. but the class of bouth Carolina leap to the breach with

The closing remarks are supposed to have particular reference to the feverish wish existing rucing the citizen-soldiery and others to make an inmediate descent on the forts in the harbor, and other similar nets of violence.

Rolert N. Gundin, esq., of Charleston, who was the next speaker, held the following lan-

is temper of our people, already excited by wrongs and the The State Legislature is ergaged on the Armed

Force bill and other measures growing out of the new order of things, actual and proposed. A difference has arisen as to the manner in which the new military efficers shall be appointed, whether by the Executive, or military themselves. The bill confers the power mainly on the

The military organizations of Charleston, indeed of the entire State, are drilling continually, and are "eager for the fray." Several West Point cadets have returned home. Heasures are then to give the military the best instruction in he release of warfare. A distinguished officer of the United States Army, a South Carolinian, has been effered the highest position in the army of the State, which he has not yet accepted, and it is thought will not.

Correspondence of The Battimore American.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 3, 1860.

The legislative session of the State of South Carolina continues to progress slowly, and without anything of special interest transpiring. While everything indicates the utmost upaninity among a large class of the legislative in regard to the all-absorbing and everything litterior tesparate State action, there is strongly attach to the capacitate action, there is strongly attach the respective and possible to precipitate movement. The preparations to be made for secession, the arming of the State, and, above all, the appointment of others to lead the armies of South Carolina when recessity shall call them into the field, excites a degree of attanton and calls for the expenditure of breath in the legislative halls quite unprecedented. However, the commanding officers to be appointed — who is to appoint them? are the great questions.

There are two parties in the House of Represents—

There are two parties in the House of Representa-tives brought into contention upon this subject, and drift is the past week their conflict has been most de-ternined and blutes. The one party is justice of

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3, 1869.

The Prest yterian Synod of South Carolina, out saturdly disposed of the Secession question by adopting unen mously the report of the C mmitter of interest, no less to the general reader than to that particular religious denomination, I give the report entire:

"This Synod is one of thirty-three, which compose the Old Shool Presbyterian Church in this country. From our brethren of the whole church, annually assembled, we have recovered the further increase of power. Indeed, among all the educated men with whom I have converient the whole church, annually assembled, we have recovered the twice own mile tray leaders in this ordina but justice and courtey. The act of 1818 was adopted by the routh of that day as well as by the North, and has also been virtually reached d.

"Our Johnson and the proposition to repose sovereign power in the Executive in the matter of lovying was additional to the transfer of commanders of the troops to be made of the Executive in the matter of levying was additional to five the election of commanders of the troops to be deaded. It is all confidence in the next Executive to be chosen, where a men in the light of Sovereigns. They have already increased his power, as they have increased his power, as they have increased his power, as they have in the state in the light of Sovereigns. They have already increased his power, as they have increased his power, as they have increased his power, as they have already increased his power, as they have incr

You of the Books States, who have all along calmly viewed the series of the day, will not be sur-prised at this, for the first step once taken, God knows where and when it will end. The people are wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and

priesd at this, for the first step once taken, God knows where and when it will end. The people are wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and many of them, calm, thinking men, know not where to turn, while the masses are as wild with the deternination to secode as they are uncertain where and in what it willend.

Ferra are sometimes, though rarely, expressed, that South Carolina will have to take her stand alone. This position the enters have gilded over with their light imaginings, and have fired the Sarning pairiotism of the chivalite sons of the South with the superlative glory the little State will have among the nations of the earth—five, independent and gianous. With a long list of bright masses and deeds on the pages of histery and fame, they lead the people to look forward to still greater achievements. These bright plantoms of a flowery imagination take well with the masses. They burn with real, sad are ready at any moment to tush into extremes. But sometimes—in small circles—it is suggested, and often it occurs to the minds of soher t inking men, who have nathing to gain from the favor of the people, that after all desisters and rain will overtake them in secretion. It is often asked, What is the State to do alone and as a severeigh! How will she maintain her position among the nations of the earth! Where will the money come from to support the Government? There will be no tax on important and direct levys will be made—a poll tax of \$25 or \$30 will be itselfficient for the purpose, even if each a sum could be chiected. South Carolina is a very rich State; but there is here, as everywhere, a large majority of poorer people, and so heavy a poll tax would grind them to the earth. Oppression would be the result, and ruin, perhagis exmage and bloodshed, would ensue. There are weighty considerations, and will be regarded. The thinking people will give them consideration.

In order that you may have some idensed the state of

regarded. The thinking people will give them consideration.

In order that you may have some idenced the state of things constraint to bring about this feeding of mistrust in the stilling of the people to govern themselves. I would state that corruption is admitted on every hand to be prevalent at elections. I hear it openly declared that at times bribery is carried on in the cities and in the country to an alarming extent; that there is even on emergencies a regular system of brokerage to buy up votes and to carry an election. The plan, it is charged by South Caroliniana thomselves, has become a people system and is attended with evils. ht is charged by Scush Caroliniana thouselves, has beenne a regular system, and is attended with evils of the worst character. What truth there is in those ceclarations I know not, nor do I pretend to say, but I assure you it is an evil I have heard complained of.

PUBLIC MEETINGS. EALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA. At a meeting of the civizens of Baldwin County, Ala.

held on the 24th uit., the following resolutions were

Idic pred:

Readend, That we recommend that Committees of Public Safety be formed at each election presinct in tole county.

Readend, That these Committees consist of a chalman and three members.

Readend, That these Committees be requested to take care that the public peace and safety be not endangered, to arrest or re-

three members.

**head-row, That these Committees be requested to take care that the public peace and safety be not endangered; to arrest or remove from the county all dangerons and susjectious persons; to tring the m-batter the proper officers of isw, as the public interest may require to organize and section of efficient partial and to from Ascoclations in their respective localities to accomplish these pupieses.

Lineared, That said Committees secure signatures to articles of susceintion to the following purport: First, we, the undersigned, eithers of halowing committees secure signatures to articles of susceintion to the following purport: First, we, the undersigned, eithers of halowing committee of Safety at each cle cline precise may be formed. Second, we, the undersigned, piedge our sacred bonor that, or receiving one minute's house from the this mean of the Count hitee of Safety we will refer to such point as said Chrimani may select, and armed or not, as he may require, we will endeavour, with all one power, to early out his orders. Freeded, always, that such point be within ten mides of this place. Third, we, the undersigned, piedge dur sacred he for that whenever in the opinion of two or more Chrimans of similar Committees in this country, our present each only enurse are required at any part of this country, our receives ach only enurse are required in any seat of this country, our present each only enurse are required in any seat of this country, our present each only enurse are required in any seat of this country, our present each only enurse are required in any seat of this country, our present each only enurse are required of the our power, to early a start within thirty minutes of time, and, assembling go to

vicksburg, Mississippi. On the 19th ult. the people of Vicksburg, Miss., held protracted meeting and adopted resolutions; from

Resideed. That we contend for every right and guaranty the the Constitution gives, that we will amount to notating best thin we are willing to shinden move of them either by further comparince in the Union or by succession from it, that separate state recession is a desiberest abundance of all the rights and interests retained by the valet and windows of our fathers; and that revolution to be successful in the processor of our fathers; and that revolution to be successful in the processor of our fathers; and that two did to the successful in the procession of three rights out of the Union, so that the success of every skewishing that the father of the state of the process of the successful in the Union, so far unitted but to all adequate to depart for the present the sanding

we seer about the reason, two day when the reason, called to applied.

Academy, will have trisen on that day when the reason, called to applied.

Academy, that a suspension of the active powers of Government for two of foot years would not be so great an evil as the seer extinguishment of the translation. He former off-read time such piece for repensione, "the latter dear-down all hope, to yet time that the boots will reach from its position, and not such other and toling guaranties as may be found increasery to self-central or our prosecution.

According to the companion of the calling of a Convention of singuity, to represent the people of this context to take late consists of the saleting condition of public stance. Regretting as code the short time allowed for selection of the delegates, we are it that any active measures that towership may recommend and be subhilited to the people of the whole state for rational into the tribute of the prople of the whole state for rational into the tribute of the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the whole state for rational into the footh tribute of the people of the whole state for rational into the footh tribute of the people of the whole state for rational into the footh tribute of the people of the whole state for rational into the footh tribute of the people of the whole state for rational into the footh tribute of the people of the whole state for rational into the footh tribute of the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the whole state for rational into the people of the

plied. That the nine millions of people in the South st

e not ider that it is to re and he presentatives to remain at their po-isistare, to protect and desend our political try of our Senators and he prescalatives to remain our political axes research Legislarure, to protect and desend our political axes at the total fution.

Areas ed. That in the opinion of this meeting a Convection of it the Southern States should be called to consider the present crash of public affairs, so memacing to all the discrepiding.

tates tills.

Leading further, That the separate second of the State of the bright of this till, it me, without consulting with nor Souther. stripping that this time, without computing with nor Southern ers, within the an act of precipitancy not justimed by existing thistness, as well as uripus to the other Southern States may interested with her, and whose dooperation she should not other that of it.

CLAREE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. At a meeting of citizens of Clarke County, Miss.

held at Quitman, on the 22d alt., the following resolutions were adopted with one dissenting voice; He were more activated with one discretally voice:

He haves, 'the Gevernor of the State of initialized has convexed the Legislature of this state, and has appointed the local listant for the meeting thresof, for the purpose of "taxing independent of the property and necessity or providing surer an better staggards for the five, liberty, and prospectly of her citizens than have been found or can be hoped for in Black Republic

that have been considered as the searchy inderestand approve side of 1. That we cordially and heartly inderestand approve side of 1. That we cordially and heartly inderestand approve principles arowed by the fileck Republican party, taken be; with the subsections of that party, and their uniform that the party is the provider of the party and their uniform that the party is the party and their uniform that the party is the party and their uniform.

that the State of history should immediately seeds.

BOLIVAR COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

A meeting of the citizens of Bolivar Co., Miss., was held on the 17th ult., at Concordia. Among the resolu-

held on the 17th titl., at Concordia. Among the resolu-tions adopted, were the following:

Residua. That we believe the "Prepressible condict" will never case while we remain in the Union, but that Black Repub-icanism wild continue to increase in strength and violence—that slavelubilers with the continuently hearaned, and the property of, the South materially retarded.

Residual, That in the event of a dissolution of the Union and the setablic hundre of a Southern Confederacy, we believe, the North's ould be the only lower, while the South would be insta-rially benefited.

lty benefited. It. This we believe in encouraging Southern literature, Southmanufactures, ac., sad that, in our opinion, those of our mer-is who have any pride of character any feeling of pairid-our regard for the hours and we like of the 5c gets, and who so her institutions proposanted, will do no more reading at the

the has be octually accessory. That we should be proposed by 11. That we should henceforth which will the most jealous actualty allogarsons, under whitesome province, who may come among up from any of the Northern history, and upon the least reliable habormethes that their scalings are in any who Northern, nor dray to ourselves and our one sary require that we should here there is least to come least of the given than to leave the mediately.
18. That we disappears of the given of engaging Northern touch.

ers to instruct our youth, or of Northern mechanics and workmen of whatever grade to work for us, who have no interceds in our more with us—who make their homes at the North, and return there annually to invest the money they have made in the South. 15 (Explos story.) That in the 19th, 18th, and the 12th resolutions of this series, we do not wish to be understood as proscribing or denouncing any man or set of mon on account of their birthplace, or as drawing any line of distinction whatever hetween convertees and such Northern-raised men as have come South and thoroughly identified themselves with us and our first intrins. Neither do we charge every man in the North as being our enemy; for we believe some are there who have never made a footprint upon Southern soil, and yet in principle are some to be a superior of the second our fight have been trampled upon to such an extent, that it is natural we should by this time be thoroughly aroused to a sense of our damper (for danger there certainly b), and that our prodivities should be extremely Southern. There is no longer any neutral ground to be occupied. We may now know our friends from our foes-for they who are not for as must be sgainst us.

memphis, TENNESSEE. On the evening of the 30th ult., a large meetin of

the people of Memphis, Tenn., was held at the Oddthe people of Memphis, Tenn., was held at the Odd-Fellows' Hall. The Acalanche of the lat inst. says:

Memphis has speken. One of the larg at meetings ever held in Memphis congregated at Odd-Fellows' Hall last night. The enthusiasm exceet danything we ever winessed. Political differences and party lines were wiped out; petty jealousies, which sometimes foil important issues, were not heard of felt; but on every hard, we heard but one loud, unanimous cry for RESISTASCE. The palayer about the glorious Union was husted in an ardent desire to consolidate and unite the South in the work of deliverance. The meeting was looked to with fear. Meanythought that Memphis would not be equal to the emergency; but the proceedings last night, which we publish this morning, will carry joy to every Southron.

carry joy to every Southron.

The resolutions are calm and dignified, yet firm and Tie resolutions are calm and dignified, yet firm and decided—clearly enunciating that the dangers now threatening our destruction, from the madness and folly of Northern fanaticism, must be premptly met. With unsteakable joy we announce to the world that Momphis has virtually determined upon resistance to Black Republican rule—that she indignantly scorns that cowardly spirit which counsels submission. The meeting was remarkable as much for the character and position of the mem composing it, as for the tremendous submission which prevailed throughout its entire proceedings. Men who had opposed each other politically all their fives, met to smoke the pipe of peace, and to counsel with each other for the common welfare and defence. defense.
The specifies were able and sloquent, and produced

The spectres were able and eloquent, and produced the most thrilling impression. The enthusiasm of the speakers was caught up and reflected from thousands of eager faces, and firm lips rang out in thunder tones their fixed determination to sever themselves from a Union which stacks in the nostrills of Southern men.

W. K. Poston, esq., who contributed fauch to the passage of the resolutions, won for himself fadelees and imperialished renown by the noble stand he took in the meeting. Possessed of great abilities and high character, he has for years dedicated his taleut to the preservation of the Union. It is a meet significant and overwhelming indication when such a man, whose genins, daring, and temperament unite to make him the very chief of Union-savers, boildy comes forward, and dares look disunion in the face, and expresses a and darcs lock disunies in the face, and expresses a willingness to embrace it in preference to disgrace and dislonor. It was a proud and encouraging spectacle to see his speech and resolutions loudly applicated by

to see his speech and resolutions foully applicated by his old party associates.

The meet gratifying and interesting feature of the occasion was the speech of Dr. Solon Borland, editor of The Enquirer. His speech was worthy of the occasion, and showed that his great heart throbbed for

of The Enquirer. His speech was worthy of the occasion, and showed that his great heart throbbed for the land of his birth. He expressed no sickly sentimentality about the glorious Union—no secret longings for the perpetuity of a Union which has signally failed to accomplish the purpose of its creation.

We congratishe the South, and particularly the people of Meniphs, on the result of the meeting fast night. At last the sun shines on an undivided people, and the voice of party discord is forever husbed. The work of Southern deliverance is gloriously coward. Every day brings tidings of the rising spirit of the people. Every breeze trings to our cars the shouts of impatient multitudes, yearning for equality in the Union or independence out of it. Every day reveals new and unexpected accessions to our ranks. We see a glorious destiny for the South isoming up in the distance. The Southern people are building upon the base of that indestructable rock upon which is to rest the ark of salety and deliverance for our posterity. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and contribute his naise to that preserve the every toil will be forgotten, and every sacrifice abundantly rewarded!

darity rewarded!
The regular report of the proceedings, however, pub lished in another part of the same paper, gives a different impression of the spirit which prevailed. Conflicting resolutions were offered, the vote upon them was not importially put or correctly declared, and the people left the hall not satisfied that they had not been cheated into voting exactly contrary to their wishes. The report concludes thus:
"After clamoring about the misunderstanding for

some time, the meeting, amid great noise and confin-sion, discoved. We have never seen a more boister-oremeeting, or one in which good order was more out-

On the let it.et., the citizens of Davidson County, Tenn., held a meeting in Nashville, and the following resolution, prepared by the Hon. E. H. Ewing, was

CLARKSBURG, VIRGINIA. On the 24th ult. a meeting of citizens was held in Clarkeburg, Va., and a series of resolutions was adopted. From these the following are taken:

Resolved, That a dissolution of the Union would be donnent by the seconding States of all their rights

ie world.

comports with our ideas of Southern chip
mass to rup before we make an effort to do alry and Southern courses to run before we make an effort to de tend currences from apprehended danger; to distruct our abilit to defend our rights in the Union; to give apour inheritance; it is Union, bequesthed to no by our fathern, won for us by their valor, and concerned with their blood.

AMELIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the citizens of Amalia County, Va. held on the 24th ult., the following preamble and reso-

italions were adopted:

10 Areas. The late proceedings of the County Court of Amelia at its Nevember team, in the trial of a slave charged and proven gilty of hursing properly of citizens of said county, for the axes of purpose of the arising the objects of a legally amorized patrol, and thereby likking defance to the constituted asthorizes, and bringing upon us time 'irrepressible conflict,' with all its consequent bornors, and, whereas, a majority of said Court, in our quitton, have estailed upon us an injury, for which we can be interested to the said and the said of countries are not device a remedy, and manifested a total direction for our force safety and protection by an original cold market of commutation of punishment, and thereby setting an example of undrialed audienty and insortantian, not only to our own shows, but to those throughout the bounty, we, the

will be for all time to come, a prompting and meenlies to a repe-irion and perpetually of sinflar outrages.

2 houses, a like the case was, in our opinion, just such a one as locally called for the meet summary and severest pountly the law milities, regardless of mercy, and particularly since the offense is in perfect keeping with Helper's notorious incendiary publica-

tion.

3. Resolved, That we hold conselves at all times ready to protect our irresides and property from the torob of the incendiary and to this end we piedge conselves, our lives, our fortunes an

MINOR ITEMS. HEAVY ORDNANCE WANTED. The Charleston Mercury of Nov. 29, says, concern

ng the question of arming the State of South Carolina

ing the question of arming the State of South Caronas.

Where are our arms to be purchased? Can proper arms be furtished to us by any parties in America?

We want the very best arms that the science and invention of the present day have developed in Europe. We We want the very best are developed in Europe. We tion of the present day have developed in Europe. We want no such paperum as "Sharp's riles." We want remething to do work, not to play with. We want heavy ordannee, with the latest improvements, in bore, &c. Can such weapons be produced and farnkied to ca in time from any foundery or number of founderies in America? We are inclined to doubt it.

What then should be done? We remure to suggest, and the suggestion may go for what it is worth. Why should not three or six commissioners be appointed by the State to proceed immediately to Europe—to England, France and Germany—to pureasse on the spot all the arms, of every description, that are needed by

all the arms, of every description, that are needed by the State; to charter a steamer, and ship them immediately to Charleston, or Norfolk, Va. This could be done, or at ey could be ordered, to be paid for on delivery. The commissioners would resen Europe within three weeks from this date. Before the 1st January, 1841, the arms purchased would be shipped by steamer and on their way here. Before the 1st of February they would be in the hands of the men who are to use them. And they would be weapons fit to be used in a good cause, not Tankee trumpery and condemned United States arms.

good cases, not Yankee trumpery and condemned United States arms.

Another project has been suggested to us, somewhat an iler to the above. That three or six commissioners be appointed by the State; that a stemmer be chartered here; that she be baden with cotton for Liverpool. That the commissioners be instructed to go abroad, and on her arrival in Liverpool, to sell the cotton, take the mency, invest is in the sems nowled, put them about.

return with them, and load them here or in North to fere let February, 1861.

Is either scheme impracticable? Is there any lik 47 to be more practicable? At any rate, we want presup-

titude. NOTE FROM SENATOR HAMMOND.

Senator Harmond addressed the following note to the committee of a recent meeting in Columbus, Good

"Gentlemen: have just received your dispatch. It is impossible for me to comply with your flattering request. South Cardina will certainly secode from the Union on the 17th or 18th of December near. She intends to try it fully at all costs. No more compromises of any sort. She guaranties she will go out high and dry forever. If Georgia will back her there will be little or no trouble. I only wished she had colled her convention for the day before and gone out first. We don't want to lead. We will gladly give Georgia the lead and all the honors. Let her put forther hand and grasp them. She is and must be the Bonie State of the South, and South Carolina will, perhaps, have a hard time without her sustaining sym.

haps, have a bard time without her sustaining sym.
"Your obedient servant, J. H. HAMMORD."
"SO LENIENT, SO FORBEARING."
The Montgomery (Als.) Mail, the most violent paper

of the South, is now mostly filled with paragraphs connecling the application of lynch law to suspected persons. The following paragraph will give a fair idea of The Mail's style, and will also show what is considered 'lenient and Behearing' in Alabama:

"Exert THE EMISSARIES!—We must speak plainly:

"EXERT THE EMISSERIES!—We must speak plainly; our sense of what is due from a Southern prose composite to do so. While we will not disparage for a noment, or in the slightest degree, those of our citizens of Morthern birth who are known to be true to our institution find there are many such, we rejoice to know, yet we must say that there are some among us known to be meaning. They may not be incendiary, and we hope they are rot; but with their sentiments, they are out of place here. Sooner or later they or we taust yield in this country; and, for one, we prefer to dominate. The time has come for making those who disapprove of Shavery go from among it. Our own as fety requires it, Shavery go from among it. Our own safety requires it, and the sooner the matter is understood the better. The people of the South have been so lement and so beard as in our very hence.

"It is a stern duty, but it must be performed—that are the people of the Bouth as in our very hence.

"It is a stern duty, but it must be performed—that are like on two since one one

"It is a stern duty, but it must be performed—that of expelling our enemies. But a day or two since, one of the emissaries who furnished strychnine to negroes in Texes (Lockwood), was in our nodet. That he was not hange it is a disgrace to the city. There are a few more still here, believed to be no better—to be dealers in Abelition books, etc. (we do not a linds to any regular dealer in books or newspapers), and it is time they were scarched and expelled.

"In Mobile, we are advised by a friend, it is intendent on make the rule likel—to expel every man or

ed to make the rule light—to expel every man or we man, known to entertain free-soil or abolition sentiments. It must come to that, or Southern throats cannot be rafe.

cannot be rafe.

"We trust no one will misapprehend these paragraphs. We mean only, that we are for expelling any and every enemy of our institution, no matter how cantious his phrascology and conduct. The South cappet now afford to entertain spice or emissarias at SECESSION NORTH AS WELL AS SOUTH

To The Ecitor of The N. Y. Tribens.

Sir: From the various telegraphic dispatches, newspaper articles, and speeches which have been printed.

I sm led to believe that a new Compromise will be of-fered to the discontented South, with the hope of allaying their ruffled tempers, and preventing "our Southern brethren " from "dissolving this glorious Union."

I hope that no Compromise will be offered to them. Did it ever occur to these gentlemen that Secession is a game at which two could play as well as one? For instance: could not Vermont, Massachusetts, and other Free States Secede as well as South Carolina, Georgia, and other Shave States, if any Compromise is offered ! and other Shave States. If any Compromise is observed it shattered into fragments never to be united again if its representatives in Congress show the white feather. The tattle which has been fought and won by the people composing the Republican party was one for Principle—for Liberty—and woe to Mr. Weed, or Mr. Al yore, who attempts to cheat them out of its fruits. If the South wishes to withdraw from the Union, les her, and may she meet no opposition, least of all from Republicans.

publicans.

The moment a Compromise is offered by the Northern Doughfaces, that moment you will hear of Societies being formed at the North for the purpose of dissolving the Union, and then the Union will be dissolved.

A RETURNICAN OPER WHO WHLL NOT BE SOLD.

New-York, Dep. 30, 1930.

INEXPEDIENCE OF COERCION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Str.: There is a very serious difference of opinion

with regard to coercion of a seceding State. It is evident that no right of secresion is either expressed or implied in the Constitution. It is of no importance whether the Constitution was adopted by the people or by the States in their sovereign capacity; for, a sovereign State is as truly bound by its engagements as a sovereign man who had voluntarily entered into a social con ract. The President, then is right in denying the legality of secession; and I conceive, too, that he is right in minimization that it is inexpedient that any co-ercion should be attempted. If South Carolina were akne is ber insurrection, and if the other States were cordially united against her, it would then be for

cordially united against her, it would then be for her beastit, and for that of the Union to coerce her to submission. But how different, beyond comparison, is the present aspect of affairs.

It is said that if any infringement on the revonce have should be attempted, it is the duty of the President to use force in order to carry those laws into except in about be made in the present condition of certain States. It is very inexpedient to involve the Drisident should adhere in the collection of the revonue to a technical constitutional form which absolute necesity may abrogate. The first blood drawn is such a conflict may be a signal for a long desoluting strugnecessity may abrogete. The first blood drawn in such a confact may be a signal for a long desoluting straggle, after which we should probably form a compact that each State should possess the same territory and the same powers that were her's before the war conmenced. The course of Gen. Jackson at the time of threatened nullification is a precedent of no importance in this instance; for, the force of the insurrectionary movement was at that time i comparably less, and the cause of contention was very different.

Neither should there be any difficulty on account of the money paid by the General Government for the tentiony of seconing States. Let us not throw away the united of lives and hurard millions of money in the attempt to recover ten millions.

the usuade of lives and buzard minimum attempt to recover ten millions, and let us not be eagaged in continual bloodly brawls like those of Mexico and the South American States. We should practice and the South American States. and the South American States. We should practice for bearing until our opponents are clearly in the wrong, so that if war occur, the God of Battles may be in our favor. If the secession of any number of States should unhappily occur, there would remain to us at faithful population, wealth, and territory, for a first-cleas power; and even if our material means were much been then at present, the example of England shows us that the power of a nation does not depend on greatices of territory, and that a people heartily united will have more political influence than a confederation whose union is a rope of sand.

A REPUBLICAN.

LETTER FROM GOV. FOOTS. Gov. H. S. Foote has written a letter to the Hon-

C. C. Shackelford of Canton, Mississippi, in reply to a request for coursed and encouragement. In the course

C. C. Sheckelford of Canton, Mississippi, in reply to a request for counsel and encouragement. In the course of the letter he nees the following language:

I hold one proposition to be indisputably true, whetever it genious theory may be set up to the courary: Secreton, in any form in which it may be proposed, will give us no relief from our present grievances. I have thought much upon the subject side amount of the two or more Confederacies, would be ultimately destructive to every portion of it. Was of a most bloody and wasting character would be unswidable. In each Confederacy a stadiang army would have to be constantly kept ou foot. All past history is a wretched fable if each of those standing armies did not speedily raise to the head of the Government some favorite military leader; and he, by whatever designation known, would be inevitably a Despot. I confess that I have but little patience with those who talk so flippantly at present of dimemberment of this Union; and, under no circumstances which I deem at all likely to arise in my time, should be willing to yield to such a measure my sanction. This is indeed a prolific theme, but I will not expatinte upon it further for the precent. Then, why shall not the State of Mississippi units her counsels with those of her stater States of the South—with Virginia, Muryland, North Carolius, Kectocky, Tannesse and Missouri, at this most alarming juncture? Why at all sie be in haed to not without at least conferring with fer affectione and sympathicing breaken of the Suth in regard to a measure in which all the alaveloiding States of the Union are as deeply interested as the invest? Where the necessity of withdrawing from the Union before it shall be ascertained that the movements now in progress, will not yield to us all the excurity which seems so strongly promised?

It is with feelings of prolound chaprin that I have remarked within the last two or three days that the security which seems so strongly promised.